Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music broant

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

Academy of American Enhances.

American Institute Enhances.

Barnum's World's Pair, Teent except at and Fourth sv.

Bein Hall, West Jones frost - The Physics.

Bushon, the Gricket. fewery Theatre - The Turf Dagger's Doom, Daty's Theatre Firs, Our German Courn.
From Bryont's Minetre Is, Twenty third street.
Ferrerc's New Assembly Rooms Harts, the Hinducks. Grand Opera House-Under the Guilght Great Western Circus Foot of Houston street, E. R. ew Lyceum Theatre-Notre Dame. Dlymple Theatre - Two Favorite Operas. Theatre Comique—The Crock.
Tony Pastor's Another Grand Combination. Vallack's Theatre-Sothern.

Wood's Museum-Pary Crockett. Matters. Terms of The Sun Darty, per year, is mail subscribers, Smar Warney, pryoney, Ten copies to one address, Twenty copies to one address, Fit ye opies to one address, Warney, priyear, Eventuary, before Marriage and Deaths, per line, Eventuar Norman, before Marriage and Deaths, per line, Examin Norman, after Marriage and Deaths, and page, per Reading Marriage, with "Adv." after the 3d page, per line. Running Marran, with "Aby." after ti, let or 2d A procedure in the Wilking So contained in the So Co.

A procedure is a contained of the profit of a clind spate spore.

Also, A recognization of charged per lime of a clind spate spore.

As a contained by a Same Wilking I decompt per lime.

I have no A contained area charged only for the space occupied. Cots add space to such a procedure in the Westly and Same Westly, without care and analysis after potent of the advertiser.

For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for THE SUN WILL be received at our regularates at the up-town advertisement offices, 54 1-2 Wes Thirty second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avonue, and 30 N West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S A. M. to S:30 P. M. Also, for residents of Harlem and vicinity, at 2,3%6 Pourth avenue, between 129th and 139th streets, west side. from 7 A. M. to S P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6

"The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or ac-enitted IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by a IRPY."- SAMUEL BLATCHE

New Questions.

If the sudden stringency in the money divert the public mind into new channels. time to time under a vague hope that there to prevent the crisis which has at last

Since the close of the war there has been the country back to a south and solid basis, and to reduce the public expendi-

tures to a condicion of permanent peace. This task was not easy with the best dispositions and the ablest direction. But it was always possible with a coolhead and a strong hand at the helm of the Treasury. The trouble is that the effort was never errnestly made, and that the national finances have neither been wisely nor capably managed.

Mr. BOUTWELL never comprehended the situation, and therefore administered the Treasury upon the narrowest ideas. He thought it the very acme of fiscal wisdom to pite up taxation so that a hundred millions, mostly in gold, would always be hourded in the Treasury, and that he might purchase United States bonds at a large premium ten or lifteen years before they

Therein consisted the whole policy of Gen. Grant's Administration in regard to from pet bankers who have recently come to grief as the greatest of achievements. and by subsidized organs that drew their sustenance from the Treasury. The reduction of the public debt was the staple topic on every stump, and deluded thousands who never counted the cost of that

When the Sanceme Court made an advance toward the solution of the great problem, by means of which the way would have been prepared for legislation on a still larger scale, that movement was at once arrested by the President. He filled two vacancies expressly to resignal for a wild career of extravagance which hav now been abruptly checked.

Congress will be forced to forego the

partisan trickery, shams, and deceptions long, and to confront an actual condition of things for which they are entirely responsible. This duty cannot too soon be considered, for it will press home upon every member from the first Monday in December next.

The people demand prempt and practilittle better than absurd.

gations in currency, it is hardly supposable | Cruelty of Plugging Lobsters' Claws." deliberation if greater perils than already exist would be avoided.

the inability of a great majority of the banks to fufil its conditions. Everybody understands how that inability has been will be secured, and depositors and other creditors protected against a repetition of the present suspension.

Bank presidents and directors, to say nothing of stockholders, were largely they hold a great influence in the Fortyrd. The legislation from 1864 down to 1860 was mainly in the interest of the banks as corporations. The time has come | future. And in when the people who trust their money to these institutions and furnish the capital upon which their prosperity depends must be considered fairly and fully.

This is no party question and has no sec-

the most urgent matters to be considered.

board. But first of all let us get out of this storm and join hands in an endeavor to rescue the imperilled craft.

Andacious Journalism.

Philadelphia is a badly taxed and sorely plundered city. It has an immense honest population, which is governed by a small but compact aggregation of rogues. Its elections, under the infamous Registry law of Pennsylvania, are the most corrupt ever held in this country with the exception, perhaps, of those conducted under the auspices of GRANT's bayonets in Louisiana. Its public prosecutor, who is also the manipulator of its ballot boxes, is a fellow whose palms, black with bribes, soil the fingers of the robbers and pickpockets with whom he shakes a parting hand on the compounding of a felony, and whose low brow and brazen cheek lend, by sharp contrast, the lustre of innocence to the countenances of the burglars and sneak thieves against whom he makes sham war in court. So eaten up are the rich re sources of this great but hapless city by villainy of one kind or another, and so sorry is the outlook for any kind of reform in the future, that thousands of property holders are seeking to sell their houses and get away before the demands of the tax gatherer shall have made them utterly unmarketable. Surely, if there ever was a place in the world where the pen of a fearess and honest journalist was needed to rouse the people from their apathy, and to denounce requery in such burning words that its favored habitation would grow too hot for it, it is the city of Philadelphia.

In this state of things it gives us real pleasure to invite attention to the eminent ervices of the Public Ledger in behalf of the purses and rights of the honest people who constitute a large majority of its subscribers. Its publisher, Mr. George W. CHILDS, is a particularly conservative man He is misled by no fancies, is the advocate of no theories, is warped in his judgment by no prejudices, and embarrassed in his consideration of public questions by no convictions. At election times Mr. Childs stands on the platform of the late Joseph Bowens, Sr. (vulgarly known as Old Joe Bowens), who, on being asked what his politics were, replied that he "hadn't a damaed politic." If Mr. CHILDS has "a market does no other good it will at least | politic" nobody has yet been able to find out what it is. He is, therefore, a gentleman and compel the consideration of grave peculiarly fitted to stand between the peoquestions which has been put off from | ple and knaves of all political persuasions who seek to do them wrong. And it is might be some providential interposition | pleasant to note the fidelity, art, and coolness with which he performs this high duty.

Mr. Chines does not permit his newspaper to indulge in that vindictive and no serious effort, except the spasmodic at- Personal style of treating public men tempt made by Mr. McCullocu, to bring | which is far too common now, nor to pursue, in discussing public questions, that straightforwardness of manner which i calculated to exasperate rather than to convince the leaders of a prosperous ring or the managers of a rotten banking house. On the contrary, aware that when the blood is hot and the pulse beats high cool thinking is out of the question, he seeks, in times of public peril, in hours when the pressure of calamity and corruption is likely to put mad thoughts into the minds of his renders and to drive them to extreme and imprudent measures against those who have wronged them, to calm their agitated bosoms by the discussion of topics altogether apart from those which lie nearest to their hearts. In this way he gives them time for sober second thinking, and has unquestionably been the means of averting many rash demonstrations at the polis and elsewhere, which the Hon. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, the Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN, the Hon. WILLIAM MCMULLEN, the Hon. William M. Bunn, and other Mr. Jay Cooks introduce to him the memhonorable men in great numbers, would have had occasion to regret.

When some outrage especially flagrant, involving a robbery of the Treasury or the compounding of a big felony, engages the public attention, the Ledger, instead of seeking to aggravate the general discontent, comes to the front with a soothing article on "Greasing with Baconin Scarlet Fever." The taxpayer who is a parent. and the multitude of taxpayers are such, finds a pleasant solace in thinking that, even if he is likely to go naked some day, his little boy can at any rate be cheaply cured of one of the most dangerous maladies of infancy. When Mann has swept verse that decision, and thus gave the a fresh election by the help of his horder of repeaters he finds himself rebuked in this sterling journal the next morning with a withering article on "The Ravages of the Tobacco Worm." McMullin and apon which the majority have subsisted so DUNN are annihilated by burning essays on "The Use of Ammonia in Chronic Heaves," and on "The Supposed Invention of the Velocipede by the Chinese;" KEM-BLE, after his greatest feat of Addition, Division and Silence, is startled and alarmed by the admonitions of an essay on "The Virtue of Early Rising;" and bitterly cal relief. The suggestion that a return to | does Allison rue the hour in which he specie payments is praticable forthwith, stripped a Quaker gentleman of his hat because the premium on gold has tempo- and tendered the compliments of the Court rardy fallen and specie is coming in from | to an armed ruffian for carrying a pistol, abroad under an abnormal impulse, is when, with trembling fingers, he holds next day's Ledger before him and reads When the banks cannot pay their obli- that magnificent invective upon "The

they could redeem them in gold. The first | There is no crisis to which this audacious step is to resume note payments, and then | journal is not equal. When JAY COOKE it will be time enough to talk about re- & Co. failed and ruin presented itself suming specie payments. That subject is on every side, when other pens were to be approached with the utmost care and | paralyzed and other minds bewildered, the faithful CHILDS was on hand with a timely article on "The Value of Health." The National Currency act, upon which | How strongly did he enforce on the begthe whole banking system rests, will re- gared depositors who had believed in the quire the earliest attention. It may be Christian Banker the importance of the regarded as suspended and set aside by flesh brush and a walk before breakfast! How tenderly did he soothe the washerwoman on whom her savings bank had "suspended" with counsel to be sparing brought about, though few are prepared | in diet, and not to enter an open carriage with a remedy by which future solvency when over heated! With what timely significance did his advice against too much wine at dinner and attendance at the ration of Independence? opera more than twice a week reach the heart of the widow in the garret, with a flock of small children, as her tears represented in the last Congress. And dropped on that one Northern Pacific bond for which she had given her all!

"That day of wrath, that drealful day When illcaven and earth shall pass away "-

and monitor may safely be trusted in the

when even the Ledger building begins to totter to its fall and the statue of FRANK-LIN on its corner to crack and bend on those tional aspect. We are all in the same boat, ponderous legs which the artist modelled which is now tempest-tossed and threat- from a grand piano-with GABRIEL'S ened with shipwreck. How we are to get | trumpet rising on the blast, and with into port, repair damages, and start on a | Christian statesmen and Christian bankers | or Gen. Dix or some one else might have fresh voyage with proper equipments, are forsaking senate house and shaving shop and running like mad before an unpleashen the haven is reached, then it will ant-looking person with a tail and a threebe proper to call the old captain and crew | pronged fork-let Philadelphia assure her to account for their reckless navigation, self her Childs will not fail her. He will in disgrace, things do seem to begin to to turn them out absolutely, and to put a soar with the occasion, and the world will squint toward Cæsarism. trustworthy commander and seamen on get such an article on "The Value of Car- There is one excuse which may be urged

bolic Acid for Corns" as will remove even from the mind of KEMBLE all sense of present anxiety.

The Speakership.

Not one in ten of the leaders of the Republican party has the slightest idea of running GRANT for a third term. Among those who are laying pipe for the succession are MORTON and BLAINE. The Indiauapolis Journal, the organ of Morton, has broken ground, not openly, but cov ertly, against the election of BLAINE to the Speakership of the incoming House. Mon-TON does not wish to see this influential office in the hands of his rival.

We advise both BLAINE and MORTON not to trouble themselves about the next Presidency. Neither party will nominate a man for that office who aided in the passage of the Salary bill by the Forty-second Congress, or who has gained any pecuniary advantage from it. That measure will kill off as many aspirants to Presidential honors as the support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill did.

It may be that there are a sufficient number of honest, independent Republicans in the House to prevent the election of any man to the Speaker's chair who will not pledge himself to use his influence for the repeal of the Salary law, though we doubt it. Inasmuch as the Hon, ELLIS H. ROBERTS of the Cheida district has very recently covered his back pay into the Treasury, and his feelings on this subject are therefore fresh and lively, why will he not raise this issue and make it a test in the Republican caucus for the nomination of a Speaker? If the caucus should refuse to do this, then, as this is the off year and a good time for bolting, let Mr. ROBERTS and his friends leave the

caucus and run for luck in the House. If Mr. Roberts could get the support of Senators Conkling and Morron, neither of whom is deep in love with BLAINE, and could command the services of Gen. BUTLER, who detests BLAINE beyond all measure, and secure the entire Democratic vote, Mr. Roberts himself might be chosen Speaker.

Is not New York entitled to the Speak ership? This great State has had the Speaker for only a single Congress, and that was nearly tifty years ago, while New Jersey has furnished the Speaker for three Congresses, Pennsylvania for three, and New England for seven. At all events. will not Mr. Roberts see if he cannot get a Speaker who will pledge himself to use all his influence for the repeal of one of the most unwise, disgraceful, and unpopular laws ever enacted by Congress?

Neglecting an Old Friend-Remissness of the President.

We are compelled, in sober truth, to say so many things against Mr. JAY COOKE that we seize with avidity every show of an opportunity to say a word in his favor. It appears to us that the President has been most remiss in not furnishing to Mr Cook E an opportunity to identify his name with the recent Evangelical Alliance. To be sure it may be urged that the President himself is not very familiar with any such body, and consequently would not exactly understand how to manage anything connected with it. His affinities have been spiritualit is true-so strongly spiritual, it is alleged, that they used sometimes to de tain him over night on his way home from St. Louis, where he had been with a load of wood, to his farm; but we suspect he would have to look in his dictionary-if anybody has made him a present of oneto find out the meaning of "evangelical."

The oversight in Gen. GRANT which we refer to consists in his omission to have bers of the Evangelical Alliance, JAY tools of theirs as AARON A. SARGENT into the COOKE was just the man. Instead of him | United States Senate, will receive more attenthe President selected Mr. George II. President for us to say so-and a gentleman already surfeited with that kind of honors; for had not Mr. STUART already conducted a whole train load of the Evangeticals over a railroad? The following telegram had been going the rounds of the press, and Gen. GRANT ought to have

wivania Hairo d, under the charge of (Ecotor Structur, Esq., left the depot at this phase at E.O. L. od v. It convys three handered of the delegates the Evangelicit Albance, who are to be received I forticultural Hair this eventur. Almost all the forge delegates and many Americans are with the party

We think this was glory enough for Mr. STUART, and that Mr. Cooks ought to have come in for his share after the arrival of the delegates in Washington.

Some people think this a cheap kind of distinction. We admit that it would not serve to pay the debts of Mr. Cooke; but it might help, as similar things have answered before, to postpone the day of payment; and as he had paid the President his deposits in full, the President in turn should have reserved to him the honor and advantage of the "introduction" rather than have given such distinction to another who did not need it.

Grant's Insult to the Author of the

Declaration of Independence. When the war broke out a very common method of showing disapprobation and contempt toward the public men of the tive halls, or to order their faces to be

turned to the wall. President GRANT takes quite as significant a way to express his hatred and contempt for Thomas Jefferson, by ban-

of the White House. Gen. BUTLER has been much praised and applauded for hanging a gambler in New Orleans because he pulled down an American flag. What ought to be done to a President who infliets the greatest indignity on the immortal author of the Decla-

It is true that before the war that deelaration had been decried, in the interest of slavery, as merely "a string of glittering generalities;" but the manner in which volunteers poured in as soon as war was Faithful ever in the past, this sentinel | declared, showed that the people did not so regard it. They believed, in the language of one more appreciative of its spirit, that " words more eloquent mortal pen, uninspired, never wrote-mortal lips, uninspired, never spoke;" and they were willing to lay down their lives in maintenance of the high and glorious doctrines which it enunciates.

It is well for GRANT that he did not insult the statue of Jefferson during the war, shot him on the spot.

Verily, when the statue of JEFFERSON, the great Apostle of Liberty, has to be put out of sight, or removed to a distance and

for Gen. GRANT: it is possible that he may not have known that Jerrerson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, or that he had been for eight years President of the United States.

The prospects of Col. HUGHES, who was selected by President GRANT as the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, are anything but brilliant. It has been discovered that under the new Constitution of that State he is ineligible to the office he seeks, but this trifling obstacle in the way of his ambition his support ers appear to consider of little account. The serious trouble he has to contend against is likely to be a lack of votes, and this cannot easily be overcome, as the pian of exporting negroes from the District of Columbia to vote the Administration ticket in doubtful districts, which was resorted to in the case of North Carolina last fall, cannot well be repeated in this case. In Virginia the opposition to the Administration candidate is carry the dead weight of odfum attaching to the Democratic party; old Whigs, Democrats, and the better class of Republicans are united and working harmoniously together under the name of Conservatives for the common purpose of maintaining the right of self-government In reality the contest is one to decide whether the State shall be governed by the negroes, who are nearly all under the control of politicians of the carpet-bag order, or by the whites who pay the taxes. Negro domination is dreaded above all things, since negro legislators, who represent a class usually paying no taxes, in States where they rule have shown themselves exceedingly reckless in voting away the money of their white neighbors. It was a stratagem on the part of the Administration to capture the votes of white Republicans who are property holders that led to the selection of Col. HUGHES. an ex-Confederate officer, to lead the Repub lican ticket. This has not had the desired effect. however, and it is fully understood that the juestion at issue is whether Virginia shall have a white man's government or pass under negro rule. There is no attempt at concealment as to this, and no efforts are made by the Conservatives to conciliate the colored vote. As the white men are in the majority, it is reasonable to suppose that they will carry the day. The Republicans, however, apparently are sanguine of success, basing their hopes on the fact that

ticket this fail, as is shown by the fact that the Conservatives have a majority in the Legislature of 1873 of eighty-nine on joint ballot. Besides, a good many things have happened since GRANT'S reflection. John Ray, a Kullogo State Senator who has just returned to Louislana, says that after several protracted interviews with Presi dent GRANT and with Senator Monton, he thinks that it is the determination of GRANT members of Congress to sustain the KELLOGG Govern-

ment, and that PINCHBACK will be admitted to

a seat in the United States Senate at the ap-

GRANT carried the State last fall by about 1,800

majority. But this amounts to nothing, for

thousands of Bourbon Democrats who refused

to vote for GREELEY will vote the Conservative

proaching session. The California journals are hoping that he interest excited in the East by the recent attempt of the Central Pacific Ring to control the elections in that State, and the ignominious defeat of the monopoly, will aid to secure from Congress pext winter a thorough investigation into the affairs of that railroad company. Th Contract and Finance Company, regarding which the readers of THE SUN have had a good deal of nteresting information, is the special feature of Central Pacific affairs which requires overhauling. The San Francisco Bulletin thinks that the Credit Mobilier was a very mild sort of concern as compared with the Contract and Finance 'ompany, which it designates as a contrivanfor absorbing all the assets of the Central Pa-cific Railroad. This company consisted of only five men who had not probably more tha \$100,000 among them when they undertook the work of building the railroad; when they had completed the line each one of the five was worth his millions. Not only this, but they have nade the rallroad built by public funds as engine for oppressing the people beyond endurance. Their last effort to control the politic of the State having failed, however, it is hoped with some show of reason that the fraudulent means through which they acquired their colossal fortunes, and were enabled to thrust such tion from Congress than could be expected STUART, an old friend of ours-we hope it | while they held in their hands the whole roll! will not injure him irremediably with the | cal power of a State. It is chiefly the Govern ment or rather the taxpavers of the United States who have been swindled by these consulopinion in Washington means will be found to

> Gen. GRANT complained reconfly to newspaper reporter that the wearing duties of none for the enjoyment of polite society, to which in early life he had been devoted. Constantinople, it is clear, would suit this disti guished statesman better than Washington

despite the efforts which the Administration

"On! I niver was rarely to w. ! ... it sn ! the way of the Frad s.; Pu I I'm so for d of tobacca and i.d.,

Don Canding Printrain, ex-Capt din-Ger of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba, left Havana yesterday for this work on his way to Spain. He is the fifth representative of Spain in Cuba who has given up in despair the impossible task of the sufferness of the people of suppressing or exterminating the gall in Cubans. It is presumable that he comes with well flied pockets, for he would be the first Captain Geoeral who ever left Cuba without having fe the ered his nest. On his arrival here he will doubtless visit Washington, where of course he will be warmly welcomed by our Spanish Secretary of State, and all the other obedient servants of Spanish tyrarny in America. His arrival is anxiously awaited by all in Washington who fondly remember now liberally the late Spanish Minis, er. Don Lopez Robents, distributed Spanish Only of the same heavy. The following account of the origin of the origi of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba, left Havana Minis.er, Don LOPEZ ROBERTS, distributed Spanish doubloons "where they would do most

North who sympathized with the rebellion | Under the influence of the increased was to remove their portraits from legisla- gold supply of the last twenty-live years and of our inflated paper currency, producing enormous speculations, the wages of labor have risen higher than ever before. Now the speculation has collapsed and we have hard times before us. The wages of labor will come down. though not to as low a point as before the rise. ishing his statue from the grounds in front | But there will be much suffering in the process.

THE UPRIGHT JUDGE.

Justice Clifford's Tribute to the Memory of Chief Justice Chase. Washington, Oct. 23 .- At the opening of the Supreme Court to-day Attorney-General Williams presented the resolutions of the bar in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase. Associate Justice Cifford in response reviewed the public career of the deceased

reviewed the public career of the deceased jurist, saving:

Men find it easy to review others but much more difficult to criticise and review there was acts. And yet that is the very summit to which the upright Judge should always be striving. Pride of oplish at such a time is too apt to predominate over a love of justice. But it was exactly under such chromost sances that the late Chief Justice was called upon to review as a Judge one of the most striking and conspicuous of his acts as the guardino of the uniformal Treasury at a moment when the fate of the nation so much depended upon its correct administration. Great success attended the financial scheme when it was adopted, and time had secured for it an extensive approval, as the war of the rebellion was victoriously ended and the national weath was rapidly increasing. Circumstances better calculates to foster pride of opinion cannot well be lings near; but the Chief Justice, who had so creditably met the demands of duty in such a variety of other responsible positions, did not hesitate to apply his best powers to the task of reviewing the measure in question and inally recorded his optimion that it was not justified by the Constitution, Judges and inries may dissent from his final conclusion, and hold, as a majority of the Justices of that Court for, that he was sight, as Secretary of the Treasury, but every generous mind, as it evens to the, should honor the endor and self-control which has jired and induced such action.

In conclusion, he said the Justices of the

In conclusion, he said the Justices of this Court bad lost a revered companior, and the public a great magistrate and an upright public servant. The Court concurred in the resolutions of the bar, and directed that they be entered on the minutes. The Court then, from respect to the memory of the deveased, adjourned until to-morrow.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMICS

INTERESTING INFORMATION CON-CERNING THE DISEASE.

Fallacious Theories on its Origin and Method of Diffusion-Quarantinists and Auti-Quarantinists - The Epidemic of 1867-Influence of the Frost upon the Disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17 .- Concerning hat fearful scourge, yellow fever, now ravaging he Southwest, many popular fallacies exist, and the sections liable to be visited by it opinion divided as to its origin and the methods of precenting it. The mercantile communities of the th have no faith in quarantine; and the newspapers, representing in this case rather the usiness men than the people, cry out against hem as a positive evil. Yet we find the people of interior towns enforcing quarantine during e prevalence of an epidemic, as at the present me, by stationing armed guards at the railway depots; and the preponderance of evidence es to show that yellow fever is imported into, and does not originate, in the Southern States. It is frequently assetted that Gen. Butler kept New Orleans free from yellow fever during his ommand there, by the enforcement of sanitary regulations; but it is the opinion of those well innuenced on the subject that to the blockading andron is due all the credit of keeping Yellow ack at bay. Filthy streets, stagnant water, and nuisances may accelerate the spread of yellow fever and kindred diseases, but there is no proof to show that they originate the first-named urge. The writer has had some experience in yellow fever epidemics, and is fortunate enough to have survived them, and to be able to-day to describe THE EPIDEMIC OF 1857.

not in a medical or scientific way, but to present simply certain facts and incidents which may prove of interest at the present time. It may be said at the outset that there is probably no disease concerning which doctors differso widely as yellow fever, and none in which actual experience is so essential to ensure successful treatment. Indeed, a creole nurse will pull a patient through when nine medical men out of ten, dependent on book learning alone, would fail. The great danger lies in the disease not being taken in hand in time. On the first symptoms appearing, such as headache and pains in the back and limbs, the patient is given a dose of castor oil, and the feet are immersed in a hot mustard bath, as much of the body as possible being bathed at the same time. After having been rubbed perfectly dry the patient is put to bed, well covered up, and given hot tea to drink, made from leaves of the orange tree. Fresh air may indeed should be, admitted to the room, but care must be taken to prevent the sightest draft upon the patient. If perspirac room, but care must be taken to prevent the chiest draft upon the patient. If perspirances be kept up the fever is soon broken, and in perfect quiet is essential to recovery. The number of a door or any sudden and violent see will often bring on a relapse, and has been awa to cause simost instant death. The New cans Times of Sept. 24, 1867, mentions a case wint:

were yesterday reliably informed of a case which usby illustrates the nervous susceptibilly of pasts a confidence reason after they have passed its supersed to be the crisis of the disease. On tunulants and cooling drinks are freely adeint-tered during convail scence, for the yellow ever is terribly prostrating, and recovery from every tedious and painful.

CONCERNING THE INFLUENCE OF PROST concerning the influence of frost the disease, a writer in the Piccouns during a spidenic of 180 said he had had experience nearly all the epidemics of the past forty are, and with one exception no theory has been seen that the epidemic of the past forty are the test of observation. That exception is stated by an entire the physician of New teams in 1817. The epidemic of that year have come at a very early period, there was much spondency, growing out of the belief that it ist continue until frost. The physician in estion then declared that epidemics last it welve weeks under any circumstances, tring the first four weeks they are on the inase, durly generally with sight fluctuation, and during the last up toey are in a decline, when they die out at or no frost.

or no frost.

Charles Delery of New Orieans, in a shirt published in 1868, also declares it an acoust opinion that white frost puts an end of fever, and says that no conclusions can rawn from meteorelogical phenomona. He oves the introduction of fever from ad, as do most of the medical men of New its, their theories in this instance running level of the facts.

has been generally supposed that the filthy lithen of New Orl and has not only gener-vellow fever, but tended to increase its all other causes of disease. The fith of and unhealthy surroundings, though of

to Corpus Christi, Lavacca, and the interior towns, can be traced beyond dispute to refugees from Indiancia. Galveston early established a quarantine, but that it was not alterether effectual is shown by the following extract from a letter dated daiveston, duly 7: "We have had one death from black what a refugee from Indianola- and two or three cases now in hand are regarded as looking much like yellow feven." The Galveston tradich of Aug. 6 says: "The yellow fever was doubtless introduced into Galveston from Indianola."

An exodus of the circuis of Galveston to the interior of fexas began in July, but they took the secols of death with them, and hardly a town in the State escaped the scourge. The disease THE SPHEAD OF THE DISEASE

medical attendance, and experienced norsess, or a Az. Lyellow fever was declared epidemic in dialyeston.

New Orleans meanwhile continued healthy. One case of yellow fever the first reported—occurred in July, an army officer from Indianola, who died, i beheve, at the St. Charles Hotel. Other cases were reported later at the stock landing, where the Indianola steanners landed. The yellow fever first became epidemic in Louisiana at New Iberia. The hist case nere was a man just arrived from the plague-stricken section of fexas. Feeling unwell he went to a drug store and took some nedicine and then lay down on bed in a ream off the store. Here he died of the fever, and the disease thus introduced rapidly spread, until on the 18th of August there were by cases under treatment.

New Orleans meanwhile had one or two cases, imported from Havana in the bark Frorence I ciers, and the disease was steadily on the increase. For the week ending Aug. 18 there were is deaths reported from yellow fever. The disease reached its height in September, and then steadily acclined, though not wholly disappearing until January, 1838. The Board of Health, however, declared the epidemic at an end on the 5th of November. The Roser of Nov.

end on the 5th of November. The Finize of Nov. 12. In expressing its thankfulness at the lifting of the sable curtain, says: "The disease has this year been exceedingly exacting. Though its victims were scarcely a fourth of the number of those who fell in 1853, yet the number of those who fell in 1854, which is the number of those who fell in 1854, which is the number of those who fell in 1854, which is the number of those who fell in 1854, which is the number of those who fell in 1854, which is the number of those who fell in 1854, which is the number of those who fell

attacked is fully three times as great as it was in

STATISTICS OF 1807. The New Orleans Journal of Medicine for April, 1868, gives the following facts and figures concerning the ravages of the vellow fever in that city during the preceding year:

Total..

Among the military there were 213 deaths out of 1.000 to 1.00 cases. The deaths from other fevers during this period aggregated 92.

The number of cases treated by the Howard Association was 4.1c2-died. 340; recovered. 3.52. Relief was granted to 5.97 other persons. The mortality of these cases was eight per cent. less than at Charity Hospital and among the United States troops, but perhaps larger than in trivate practice. The Journal, from the statistics given, flaured up an approximation of 41.500 cases, or about twenty-flee percent, of the actual population of the city. It is believed, however, that there were nearly 60.000 cases during the season. The mortality of yellow fever cases was eligit per cent, in 1807, against twenty-two per cent, in 1858. The decreased mortality in 1867 is attributable to a milder form of the disease, more rational treatment, careful nursing, and less medication.

In Conclusion. Among the military there were 213 deaths out

IN CONCLUSION.

It has been shown from good medical authority that filth does not originate veilow fever, and that frost does not put an end to the fever. It may be added that the first frosts increase the mortality, whatever may be their after effects unon the health of the community. It has also been shown, medical authority to the contrary, that yellow fever is spread by personal intection, and that a rigid quarantine is a protection against the disease. The facts concerning the present epidemic when collated will. I am convinced, bear out these conclusions.

A word or two of warning to those who contemplate visiting cities where the scourge has prevailed or is now prevailing. It is the opinion of an experienced and skilful physician of New Oriesns that even after the atmosphere has been purified, the germ of the disease lingers in houses where it has prevailed, and unacclimated persons are liable to take it, and thus be the cause perhaps of again impregnating the atmosphere.

Henry Ward Beecher's Trick Donkey.

New York Correspondence of the New Orleans Herald Shall I tell you a little anecdote about Henry Ward Beecher's jackass? The scene was the Twin Mountain House, White Mountains, New Hampshire, not many weeks ago. I had just arrived in advance of President Grant, and was on the piazza, with bundreds of others, admiring the sunset, when a boy appeared in front of the hotel riding an ass—Mr. Beecher's ass. Henry Ward, who had been anxiously inquiring about the "hay fever" guests, quickly appeared, and everybody looked upon him with admiration. He is so handsome, you know! Suddenly P. H. Jones, a New York merchant and a member of Mr. Beecher's church—one of the elect of Plymouth—aspeared, and Mr. Beecher bantered him to ride the ass. Deacon Jones declined. Then Elder Hutchinson, also of Plymouth, exclaimed, "Brother Jones, Il you'il mount the ass, and ride up and down in front of the hotel. I'll give you ten dollars."

Brother Jones—Done. Here, Brother Beecher will hold the money. I want to see the greenbacks, Brother Hutchinson."

Elder Hutchinson, who used to be a Commissioner of Health in Brooklyn, went down into his pockets and drawing out \$10, placed it in the hands of Parson Beecher, with the remark.

"Brother Jones, mount! the ass awaits you."

Brother Jones, whose legs are very short. Shall I tell you a little anecdote about

of arrived I saw open a subscription to resionary in the mountains, of a mortgage, the owing legend, in the handwriting of H. W

Jack Ass (per Dr. H.)

Hard Times and No Money in Georgia.

All the towns are as hard up as Columbus. None of the big wholesale houses in Macon are doing anything. A proprietor of one of the largest wholesale establishments in the State told a friend of ourse it was hardly worth while to onen his doors as the sales did not pay the largest who less is establishments in the State told a friend of ours it was hardly worth while to open his doors as the sales did not pay the salaries of his clerks. The same condition exists in Gridin, Merchants are taking cotton for the payment of debts. In Atlanta the situation is as bad as anywhere cise, if not worse. A general crash is feared, Evenwhere you meet blue and lengthened faces. In Macon, Macon and Brunswick Railroad money is used, Gometto Atlanta cept as a curlosity. Along the railroads you see the fleids white with cotton, and not a leaf upon the stalks. In some fields not a hand is picking. Should a heavy, heating rain come, large quantities of cotton would be lest.

The Efficiery at Prayer.

From the Buston Her . 14, Oct. 2 At the weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers at Weslevan Hall this foreneon, the efficacy of prayer was referred to in connection with the late reported "miracle" at Plermont. N. H. The Rev. O. W. F. Clark said he was personally acquainted with Mrs. Sherman, on whom the "miracle" was performed, and had no doubt that the reports published in the secular papers of the city were true. The Rev. Joshua till said be was personally acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Sherman and his wire, who were devoted Christians. He fully endersed the st tements which had been published. The venerable Parker Sterill spoke, at some length on special At the weekly meeting of the Methodist Christians. He tilly endersed the st teneth which had been published. The venerable Fainer Sierrii spoke at some length on special answers to priver. He related two wonderful instances in which the power and efficacy of priver were shown. In one case a lady who was affected with a homeness in one limb was cirred after praying with friends for a member of hours; in the other a lady who had been an invalid for amuniture of years wis entirely cured, and went about the house singing prayes.

Rolling to Monty Style.

More Inquiries.

To the Elifor of Lie San.

Sit: While you are about it, would you be so kind as to make the following inquiries concerning the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington?

1. What was the necessity of the act of Congress to the recent of the partial of any living person.

Indians have complied with their part of the act of the Circ.

—The case of James L. Dunning, Postmaster at Atlanta, is a hard one. Mr. Dunning has the recent of the partial of any living person. 1. What was the recessity of the actor congress on the placing of the partrait of any living person on the circulating notes of the United States?

2. Was the portrait of a Washington prostlinte ever placed on a United States circulating note through the master has since been stinting himself of luxuries are master has since been stinting himself of luxuries are

teriously rich within a few years?

4. How many documents encraved and printed in the bureau have been counterfeited by the employees of

5. Did anybody get a commission on the notorious contract for fibre paper? How much?

6. Poss the cureau pay its employees for doing part private contract?
1. Is there any work done for private parties in the bureau at the expense of the Government?
8. Is there any published comment showing what the

Splendid Courage, and Strength of a Young

Minister.
On Wednesday afternoon a lidy, residing in the upper part of Fifth avenue, was riding a fractions animal in Central Park, her groom a dozen yards be hand. A dog startled the animal near the entrance to the Mall, and he became unpanase ble, running at fearful speed. The bride breaking the lady lost entire control, and every one momentarily expected to see her dashed to the cards. A roung every man, who officiates at the corner of the Fifth account and Fifty third street, riding leienrals the Fifth aveilar and Fifth first street, rights least in the case at a gluce, and springing from his own said cowin as a space of the case at a gluce, and springing from his own said cowin as a parametric Herculeau (Bort seried the Li) ing horse to the out and brought him to his haunches.

It was a must superfited, and that too by an apparent studies of twenty-two years. The adjustment of the contracts was upon being rescued, and the young minder of the way which was a sorting that his hame was assortance to give the Rev. Frank Norton. His hadecular Curletannity is undoubted.

Gov. Seymour Cannot Run for the Legisla.

Gov. Seymour Cannot Run for the Legislatius.

Lure.

Utica, Oct. 21, 1873.

Dear Sire: I learn through the public journals that the Democratic convention of the First assembly Platrict of One da county, of which you were Fresident, put my name in nomination for a seat in the Legislature of this State. I recognize the right of the people to call upon any citizen in the present sure of floances and public aid ratio enter upon the discharge of any interes where his experience may be decimed useful, and I would the retaily respond to the call upon the part of other of member of Assembly he not only an homorate one, but for many reasons always and be agreeable to me the legislature of member of Assembly he not only an homorate one, but for many reasons always and the agreeable to me to decime the nomination true red to me. I am, truly journs, dec.

To Annersy J. Green, President of Democratic Comvention.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before suepe woodruf, the case of furtan agt, for er, in which the plantiff seeks to recover the value of a draf, which he sileges was illegally taken from aim by

SUNBEAMS.

-The Anti-Monopolists of Iowa have carried the lower House of the Legisla--Auditor Clinton of Louisiana less a plan for reducing the State debt. He proposes to seale it forty per cent.; in other words, repudiate it near y

-The contest in Minnesota is really over the United States Senatorship. Senator Bausey wishes to be his own successor, and C. K. Davis wants the place. At present the odds seem to be in favor of Davis. -"Why," asked a governess of her little charge," do we pray God to give us our daily bread?
Why don't we ask for four days, or five days, or a
week?" "We want it fresh," replied the ingenuous

-An unstamped letter was deposited in the Post Office at Marshall, lil., list week, and under-neath the address was the endorsement, "Let her side, P. M., she's all hunk; inside air one of them post ho.s

-The third trial of Ah Fat, the Chinaman who killed An Quong in Sacramento, has been ended by a verdict of murder in the second degree. The jury stood nine for murder in the first degree and three for acquittal. -A benevolent individual in St. Paul has insured his life for \$10,000, payable to the Y. M. C.

they wish the man no harm, but that they would like to have that \$10,00. -A Maysville, Ky., paper says there is a servant girl in that town who has lived with the same family for a whole month, and during that time has only been to one circus, one fair, a colored funeral, and

A. of that city. The directors of the association

-Another Southern city appeals for aid, stricken not by fever but by storm. Apalachicola, Fiorida, has lost \$150,000 by the tornado, and is unable tion of the town is in rules.

-Dr. J. W. Palmer, who compiled the peautiful filustrated book known as "Folk Songs," charges in the Rochester Democrat that Dr. J. G. Hollend has stolen his work, and with some unimportant additions, published it all as his own. Alas! -A Connecticut school committee re-

cently asked a school marm, "What was the seed from whence sprung good and evil?" The school marm answered meekly that she " wasn't posted in the seed business," and the matter was allowed to drop. -It is to be hoped that there is no truth in the statement by a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle that the heads of Captain Jack and

schonchin were cut off and placed in alcohol for trans-mission to the medical museum in Washington. -The ex-Empress Eugenie is announced have written to a friend a letter, in which, speaking of the proposed union of Bonspartists and Radicals, she says: "Such an alliance I consider as a disgrace, and the duty of every Bonapartist is to repuliate is

-The Herald, of Franklin, Indiana, reports that Gen. Lew Wallace plagranted from a re-mance called "Cavailers of the Cross," by W. W. Fosdick, of Cincinnail, the main features of his nigh flown novel, "The Fair God," which has lately been so praised in some of the newspapers. -We are happy to state that Deacon

Richard Smith of Cincinnati has been aclected by the Schate Committee on Transportation to prepare some important information of which they stand in need. This is a most judicious selection. As a truly good man Deacon Richard Smith may be relied upon, what -Deacon Richard Smith's offer to take harge of a number of white children, left orphana by he fever at Memphis, has been rejected by the Leat

lid not include colored children within the range of his benevolence. A truly good man should bestow his -Another United States Marshal is to be pointed to office a poor man, and is now worth his tens of thousands of dollars. He is charged with extorting blegal fees, and charging mileage for thousands of

miles of imaginary journeys. The United States Grand

dury of that district is inquiring into the cause of Col. -The Mare Island Navy Yard continues o be a prolific source of votes for the Sargent faction. At a recent election for County Judge of Sciano the foremen were ordered to instruct the men to vote the straight Republican ticket, and the men were told that two Government detectives would single out those whe failed to vote for the Ring candidate, and have them removed. Of course, the men did not dare to defy Secon

Robeson's friend Effigy Sargent. -Mr. C. B. Darwin of San Francisco has been investigating a shell mound near Steiner street north of Greenwich, in that city. The mound is not composed wholly of shells, but is an ordinary san bean, with a layer of shells from two to four feet in ckness on the surface. Digging into the side of the hill he unearthed in the sand under the shells a complete excision, apparently in a kneeling position. The skele ton is to be presented to the California Academy of

Science.

s. general opinion that the nalls would have to shit latters to to some extent. Already several factories to Fall This monitoring in a right following the first and the regular time and we can in converting in a right following and solid parts. She is a magnificent moonline in the mest example and the solid parts of the first parts of

athority of the bureau?

3. Have any of the officers of the bureau become mys
comforts to make up for the theft. He had simes
squared his accounts when his son, James Dunnie, McLaughlin's successor at the money order deak sway, leaving a deficit of \$6,00, and Dunning, the s takes him until the end of his days. If Mr. I'm were as vigilant as he appears to be honest, he might not be so successive and overwhelmin

might enjoy comforts and luxuries instead of

-The Hon, Wm. Maedougall of Car B. is there are not illusted comment showing what the bureau has cost the Government? Nieward Acro.

S. is there are not illusted comment showing what the bureau has cost the Government? Nieward Acro.

Islet Mining Company. An American correction. Islet Mining Company. An American corpora which Coi. Sibley, of this city, is President been operating the Silver Islet Mines to a patent granted to the Montreal M pany in 1856, and has expended ince. Notwithstanding this fact, which i been well known to the Commissioner of Crow Mr. Matthew C. Cameron, that official ordered of a patent to Macdougall embracing the isi the location covered by the wharves, ha of the Silver Isict Mining Company. McCameron's successor, cancelled the order dougall filed a bill in Chancer; charging (

rom the Governor-in-Council, and with hav given, and Macdougati has deemed in best e sult, and leave the American company in quet po -The veteran actor, Peter Richards, of one occasion, at least, found that it was also portant for a supe to know his part as fol actors. In the transformation scene with whi used to old one of his pieces, the fists drewed last tableau, and discovered his languler and in apothecasis in the clouds. On one olders on

as he came rushing on with his lang ever is the picture, when to his horror, he discover elevation which they were to occupy a z super in dirty digits, the armor, and a git he fur in a Agnocheus," responded the super, will dently real the play bills and was proud of his "Come down, you accounted; come down at ejaculated Peter, who imagined the man was

" The captain told : of a Roman sentinel, ready to die at bits do you know where you are, sir!

one is allowed there but Caroline and myself-no one.